WALLACK'S THEATER.

TIME EVENING-ONLY FLOWERS OF THE FOREST. M. OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING-THEASURE TROVE; A NEW-YORK STORY

NEW YORK THEATER.
THIS EVENING-FAUST. The Worrell Siste PRENCH THEATER.
THIS EVENING-ROMEO AND JULIET.

BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING—HIDDEN HAND—IN AND OUT OF PLACE-NICK OF THE WOODS.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM.

DAY AND EVENING—BANYARD'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSSSEPT—BUSBAND FOR AN HOUR—JENNY LINE—ROB ROY
OGREGOR—CURIOSITIES OF NATURE AND ART.

HARNEM'S AMBINCAN MUSEUM.

DAY AND EVENING—LAST DAYS OF POMPEIL—THREE HUNDRED—THOUSAND CURIOSITIES—VAN AMBURGH'S COLLECTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

THIS EVENING-THE JAPS-NORMA. Eph. Horn, Nelse Seymon

FIFTH-AVE. OPERA-HOUSE. THIS RVENING-Griffin & Christe's Minstrels

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE.
THIS EVENING-THE ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

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A single trial of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing STREE, for children teething, never yet failed to relieve the baby and the stomach and bowels, cures wind rolle, corrects achlity, and cures dysentery and distribes. Gives rest and health to the child and comforts the

Be sure and call for

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Use BURNETT'S COCOMINE; And grave and gay, polite and witty, Pronounce it superfine. "Tis known, no Dressing for the Hair, Can with the Cocoxing compare

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Can afford to be without Dobbins's Electric Roap. The superior quality
of the work done with it, together with the saving of time and labor, make
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LONG BRANCH.—A fashionable COTTAGE to TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BANDAUMA, SUPPONTENS, &C.—MARSE & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss office only at No. 2 Veccy et. Ledy attendant

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WILLOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE.—"Italians is less liable to rig than the lork-stlick."—["Judges' decision," at the bread Trial.] Bend für samples of both stitches. 508 Broadway. THE HOWE MACHINE Co.'s Lock-Stitch SEW

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SOME FOLKS CAN'T SLEEP NIGHTS.

adiors an invaluable boon—a natural and efficient recovery of lost powers. No person, man or woman, suffering from any cause, can afford to neglect No person, man or woman, suffering from any cause, can afford to neglect this remedy. The Nersine will be found to possess an equaliting and subtribly principle. It alias irritation, and, like sleep, promotes the secretions of the system. It has afficily for the Neuvous Firkins, and supplies them for the waste that is constantly taking place. But wholesome food taken into the atomach, it undergoes rapid digestion, invigorating in its progress the digestive organs, and producing a Cauntess and Taxagerillity unknown to any other preparation. It contains no option or hasheesh, and so far from producing contineness it will be found an efficient cure for constipation, and has obtained a wide remoun for this preculiarity.

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Dean Docton: The last medicine prescribed by you I obtained, and will say that Dodd's Nervice and Invisoration is all that it claims to be. I feel like a new man, the aching of my limbs is all gone; I sleep just. — Contributed by Dr. H. A. Tucker, No. 250 Clinton-st. Brooklyn, N. V.

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"I have used the Neuvine, and find myself much benefited by it, par-leularly in the increase of strength and cure of those trembling sensa-ions. My costiveness also seems to be entirely cured."—Letter to Dr.

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"The medicine you ordered (Dopp's Nauvina) we have taken three outles of. It is a great thing. My wife sars she had rather have outle of it than forty ductors. She is certainly better. Leacorrhox cured out feel the dragging down so much; bowels move easier, and in better serous condition every way." serrous condition every way."

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lar and nervous debuilts.

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Given more confidence that all quackish advertisements. To the hospitals which have introduced, by decision of their physicians.

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Perkins's Institution, the celebrated Massachusetts Assylum for the Blind, under charge of Dr. Elias Howe, may be added. It is reported from their to Hoff's Mait Extract Depol. No. 5/2 Precadway, New York, that the Health Beverage of Mr. Hoff, equally splended as a remedy and drink has proved very satisfactor; and that the same result has been observed in the School for Feelic Minded Youths.

As no other health preparation can publish such scientific approvals, we need not initiate their extravagant soff-prince, but merely state that Hoff's Mait Extract will be found by all invalids, sick and consumptives, an excellent remedy.

An agreeable and most desirable improvement has recently been perfected in CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. rely restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty imparts life, growth, and strength to the weakest hair: stops its falling Sold by all druggists, fancy goods dealers, and fashion hair dressers. The trade supplied by the wholesale drurgists.

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To break Chills, and eradicate Fever and

TRAVELERS WHO PRIZE THEIR TEETH Smorth Use Lyon's Toors Taniers; heat and convenient; no spilling or wasting; recommended by the first dentists. Sold by all the Druggists. Office, No. 767 Broadway, corner Nonthest. CURTAINS

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MOTH AND FRECKLES. The only reliable remedy for those brown discolorations on died Moth Patches and Freckies is Print's Mora and Farc-ion. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Penny, Bernstelogist, No. New York. Sold by Driggists seerywhere. Price, #2 per l A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION and a soft smooth akin by using Whiteht's ALCONATER GLACKETINE TABLET of solid giverine. S. C. RI'-BYON, Twenty affiliat, and Broadwa Ladies don't forget that MILLER's celebrated "PALMER'S PATENT LIMBS, BEST!" LAST

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1867.

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notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever i intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIB-UNE," New York.

We cannel undertake to return rejected Communications. IT The Money Market, Merchants' Union Express Co.'s Circular, and Market Keports on the second page; Ship News, the Champagne Cases, and Arguments on Church-st. Extension on the third page, and Books of the Week on the sixth page of this morning's Tribune.

It is again reported that a considerable reduction of the French army has been officially resolved upon. Thus, for once, Napoleon has set an example which really deserves to be followed by all the Governments of Europe.

The President and his party left Washington and reached this city yesterday, and will resume the journey to Boston at 8 o'clock this morning. The President has made no speeches, and has not been received with enthusiasm.

It is reported that the Turkish Government has again refused to comply with the request of the Great Powers to cease hostilities against the Cretans, and to have their grievances examined by a Committee appointed conjointly by the Great Powers and the Porte.

We print the text of Gen. Sickles's letter of resignation, in which he declares that Mr. Stanbery's interpretation of the Reconstruction law deprives him of "means to protect life, property, or the rights of citizens, and menaces all interests in these States with ruin.

Later dispatches from London show that the conjecture which we made in THE TRIBUNE of the 19th as to the cause of the Birmingham riots on the previous day, was entirely correct. The anti-Popery preaching of the zealot Murphy, and the excitement created by the obscene tract on the Confessional, which he was employed to circulate, seem to have been the whole cause of the disturbance.

A good amount of business was done in the Convention yesterday, considering that the members came together in the anticipation of a brief session, and an early departure to their homes. The yeas and nays which we print on the motion to adjourn to Monday evening give unwelcome proof of the disposition to shirk the labors which the delegates were chosen to perform. The evasive, and almost contemptuous, manner of reply adopted by the Canal Commissioners to the Convention resolution of inquiry received a fitting reproof. The female suffrage question was fairly set before the Convention.

Chief-Justice Chase has given an important decision at Raleigh concerning the liability of Southern debtors for debts paid to Rebel receivers under the Sequestration act of

Rebel Government. He denies any legal force to acts of the Rebel authorities on the ground that the Rebellion did not effect the separation of the States from the Union, and so could not discharge any of the duties of their citizens, nor relieve them from their responsibilities. The Chief-Justice takes occasion to draw the distinction between rebellion and civil war, and to explain the decisions of the Supreme Court in the prize cases. The whole of this very

important and interesting opinion is printed in another column. While our advices from Cuba tell of a growing earnestness on the part of the Governor-General of that island for the suppression of the African slave-trade, it is pleasing to learn American slavers have disappeared that from the coast of Africa. A United States cruiser has recently visited the Congo and Benguela coasts, and other points of Western Africa, without meeting with a single vessel engaged in the trade. For this pleasing information we are indebted to a dispatch received by the Navy Department from Rear-Admiral Godon, who further says that reports come directly from the Governments of Loando

and St. Helena that the shameless traffic has

virtually ceased. Dispatches from Florence state that the Party of Action has made a first attempt to revolutionize Rome. The attempt failed, and forty out of the two hundred revolutionists were captured and imprisoned. But a beginning having once been made, we shall probably not have to wait long for other attempts. It can hardly be doubted that the revolutionary party in Rome is very strong, and that a day for the rising having once been appointed, thousands of volunteers from all parties of Italy would find it easy to cross the frontier and aid in the overthrow of the Temporal Power. The Party of Action, it is thought, is only kept back from a general attack upon the Papal dominions from fear that the Italian Government is at present resolved to interpose in behalf of the Pope and suppress every outbreak.

THE FRIENDS OF THE SOUTH.

In view of the immense mischief which has been done to Southern interests since the close of the war, through the ill-timed and injudicious advice thrust upon the Southerners by a portion of the Northern press, and the unwise policy pursued by men from whom better things were to have been expected, the people of the late Rebel States may well exclaim, "Save us from our friends!" With the downfall of the Rebellion there came to the minds of our conquered countrymen a conviction that the cause for which they had risked everything and desperately fought during four long years was honelessly lost. The series of disasters and defeats which culminated in Lee's surrender to Grant left them entirely prostrate, and in the crowning victory of the Federal arms, they saw the assured establishment of that power which they had defied and vainly attempted to overthrow --the national will as embodied in the Federal Government, paramount, supreme, and unquestionable. They accepted the situation, and had they been left to themselves would have bowed submissively to the arbitrament of arms. But defeat in the field was more easily to be borne than discomfiture in the arena of politics; or, rather, the men who had fought in the field more correctly appreciated that altered position of affairs following the triumph of the North than they who had their being and breath in political turmoil and party warfare. Unfortunately, at the very time when faithful and judicious advice was most needed by the Southern people, and when they were just in a state of mind to turning the current of Southern feeling in & wrong direction. The consequence was that a violent reaction took place throughout the South, and the temper which had promised a cheerful acquiescence in the new order of things necessarily resulting from the close of the war, gave place to a sallen and defiant mood. What followed has already passed into history. President Johnson had identified himself with the reactionists, had become their spokesman, and to all intents and purposes, their leader, and had been giving encouragement, both directly and indirectly, to the misguided people of the South. But Congress set aside his policy of reconstruction, exploded the idea of a divided authority in the work of restoring the Union, asserted and vindicated its own sole supremacy, and passed the bill establishing military government in the late Confederate States. This decisive action of Congress has had the desired effect in undeceiving the minds of the Southern people, the more intelligent of whom are now convinced that compliance in good faith

restoration of the Rebel States. But the South cannot be left untroubled. Those who call themselves its friends, disappointed at the spirit in which the Southern people have accepted the Military bill, are again at work, doing their best to provoke resistance. The inspiration of Mr. Stanbery's opinion is as notorious as its evil effects are manifest. Yet, we believe that it is not welcome to the best men of the South, and that they will not the second time allow themselves to be deceived. Even The Charleston Daily News repudiates the unkind interference of the President and Mr. Stanbery. In a recent article it urges the South to accept the Military bill in good faith. It wisely says We think that to the people of the States within whose limits these laws are intended to operate, as well as to the President, there is one rule of interpretation, which, by the one "and the other, it is preëminently wise and proper, should be rigidly adhered to. That rule is, to interpret the meaning of Congress by its plain language, as used in its acts; to understand what Congress meant by what "Congress said. In these States, we have no "use for refined and technical constructions of these enactments. They are plainly written; 'let them so be read." Nothing can be plainer. [Everybody understands that the intent of Congress and the interpretation of Mr. Stanbery are diametrically opposite. and there are few persons who seriously believe that the quibbles of a lawyer will baffle the will of the people. The Charleston News, our correspondent says, expresses the convictions of four-fifths of the people of the State in regretting the interference of the President. This estimate may be an exaggeration, but that the wiser leaders of the South understand the futility of such opposition to Congress is unquestionable.

with the provisions of that measure is the

best and surest means of securing the early

"selves which will most surely result in pro-"ducing consequences which will go far to accomplish the political financial, and social ruin of the people of these States. We write "after calm, careful, deliberate reflection." We give utterance to no idle apprehension, but to correct and fixed conclusions."

THE GALL OF BITTERNESS.

not one more dexterously, than Gen. James

Longstreet. Having thus fought, and having

given the Confederacy the benefit of his blood,

one would think his opinions of the present

situation entitled to some respect. He frankly

says: "It is our duty to abandon ideas that

are obsolete, and conform to the requirements

"of the law." He speaks the mind of thousands

of the most sensible of those lately in rebel-

lion, but he is not permitted to peacefully express his sentiments. No sooner are they made public than immense barking, growling, yelling, and snapping ensues in the Southern editorial dens, The Mobile Tribune leading the passionate and vicious go-rounder. Clearly, the General is not entitled to views, and takes a liberty when he lets out an opinion. The pen is mightier than the sword, and ink-pots are more dreadful than bombs. What is this man, who merely marches five hundred miles, to the other, who dashes off as great a length of editorial articles full of destructive nouns, irresistible adjectives, unmerciful verbs, with the grape of adverbs, and the canister of prepositions and conjunctions? As in duty bound, and in obedience to the sweet laws of fraternity, we take the side of the steel-pens! The Israelites have been much pitied because the rascally Egyptians compelled them to make bricks without straw; but the Southern editor who boldly stayed at home, flung metaphorical flags to the breeze, charged in the abstract, vanquished theoretically, wrote without brains, printed without ink or paper, published without advertisers or subscribers, and stood magnanimously in the gap when the very devils had deserted-this is the man for the laurels and complimentary liquor while living, and for a stately monument when dead! This is the man who spared not, conceded not, paused not; who slashed the Yankees, captured their armies, killed their generals, and repulsed their assaults in the most satisfactory manner, although sometimes upon the brownest possible wrapping-paper. Noble soul! We see him scribbling, and sweating, and supplying manuscript munition, "sinking from the dignity of a daily to the forlorn hope of a semi-weekly, and, when common soldiers yielded to the stress of war, still holding out, and even now unconquered and unconquerable, refusing to stay, when he might do so comfortably in the last ditch, but bounding nimbly into his old, accustomed chair, seizing once more his pen of sharpness, and sticking it up to the very nib in the bodies of all who are cravenly willing to be reconstructed. This is the way in which Hecter or Achilles would have edited newspapers if the ravishment of Helen had been simply discussed in leading articles. What, do you ask, was James Longstreet doing all this time ? Nothing, Sir; absolutely nothing! He was only meandering listlessly about in the wilderness managing in the most clumsy manner to get himself wounded, eating less meat in a week than our bold editor ate for his daily breakfast, watching, planning, maneuvering, marching, countermarching, charging, skirmishing, advancing, retreating-that's all Doing his best in a humble way to help the high-spirited editors-that is all! Merely coarse field-work, Sir, and not your fine intellectual exertion, your excoriating paragraphs, your resistless appeals, your sarcasms, Sir, and receive and profit by it, evil counselors, in the your sneers, your beautiful billingsgate, your guise of friendship, interposed their unsolicited services, and succeeded, in a great measure, in invective, and stinging defiance! Longstreet was well enough as a minor warrior, but the man who would really have set the Confederacy upon permanent pins, if the immortal gods had not proved traitors, was the inky-tingered individual who, in writing himself editor, assumed a pobler title than that of Lieutenant-General. Bless you! he has never surrendered! Up to this very hour of the day, he remains belligerent. He is a scribbling guerrilla. He is a knight of the pot-hooks and trammels. His the blackest of flags, and still he flies it with undaunted soul, and, in fact, is quite as much of a champion as ever he was. Lee and Longstreet might surrender-this rampant edi-

Some curious persons may inquire what the Mobile man is after, and what those who are like him expect. To which we reluctantly respond that we do not know. He still trusts, with a touching and infantile simplicity, in the Democratic party of the North. He anticipates resurrections. He thinks that the dry bones can live again. He boldly declares his reliance upon Copperheads. He is angry with Gen. Longstreet for refusing longer to confide in the Democratic myth, shadow, ghost, or specter. He expects to get great things out of it yet. Messis, Beni, Wood & Co., you see what is expected of you! Is n't it about time for you to

be up and doing? "Ah! my friend!" we can hear Benjamin saying, "if you want us to help you, please stop talking nonsense about the justice of the Rebellion, and the duty of organizing another whenever feasible! Every word of this stuff which you print costs us a thousand votes. If you want our friendship to be profitable, keep shady about its very existence. We have enough to stand under without the burden of your compliments. Hold your tongue, or we can do nothing for you!" Hadn't the Mobile Junius, instead of abusing Gen. L., better take Ben's advice?

The colored men of Pennsylvania have organized an Equal Rights League, and published a sensible address to their brethren throughout the State, urging them to combine and form associations for securing "equality be fore the law, and a fair chance in the race of life." . "Let us be a unit," they urge, "in this great moral struggle, and do not let either friend or foe imagine that we are indifferent spectators to a scene that so much concerns us, or so little enlightened as to be incapable of organization and systematic effort." They have taken for their motto, Industry, Frugality, and Education; let them adhere to it, and they cannot fail of respect and success. The next annual meeting of the League will be held at Reading on the 14th of

The remarkable statements respecting Gen. Santa Anna's recent life on Staten Island, made by our reporter and by a correspondent whose letter we publish this morning, will attract a good deal of attention. Without expressing any opinion as to the truth of the rumors This effort," says The News, "will do into which our correspondent refers, we may re-mark that they have reached our ears at vafinitely more to provoke the antagonism of mark that they have reached our ears at various times and from various quarters within the last few months, but we have never been able until now to trace them to any responsible source. "Congress to the restoration of these States than all else which has preceded. And their interference is well calculated to produce that doubt. mistrust, and division among them- ble source.

WASHINGTON.

MINISTER TO MEXICO APPOINTS D - MILITARY TRIALS IN LOUISIANA-ATTEMPTED SHARP PRAC-TICE BY GEN. BEAUREGARD. PELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 21, 1807. It is ascertained that the President has appointed Marcus Otterberg of Wisconsin, now United States Consul in the City of Mexico, to be Minister resident Of all the Rebei commanders, as our readers there, in the place of L. D. Campbell, resigned. already know, not one fought more valiantly,

Gen. Mower, of the Freedmen's Bureau in Louisi anna, has forwarded to Gen. Howard an important order, which he has recently issued for the guidance of his subordinates, of which the following is a copy: of his subordinates, of which the lollowing is a copy:

The civil authorities having in many instances failed to
arrest parties who have committed outrages upon the
persons of freedmen, all Sub-Assistant Commissioners of
this Bureau, in this District, are hereby ordered to arrest
such offenders in all cases where the civil authorities
have neglected to perform their duty, and will call upon
the nearest Military Commander for troops to enforce
the prompt execution of this order. In cases of mirder,
the names of murderers, and names and affidavits of witnesses will be immediately forwarded to these headounters.

uarters. Gen. Beauregard, in conjunction with the First National Bank ring in New-Orleans, and a few of his personal friends, has been attempting a little game of sharp practice on the Government which has fortunately failed, owing to the vigilance of the officers of the Treasury Department. Among the assets transferred to the Government to secure it against loss from the May-Whittaker Sub-Treasury defalcation was the New-Orleans and Carrollton Railroad, in which May held a large amount of stock, and which is now under the superintendence of Beauregard. His friends offered \$240,000 to the Government for it, but as it was valued at \$400,000 the bid was refused. In the mean time the "Creole General" wrote to the Department repeatedly depreciating the value of the road, and stating that the bid was too high. Fortunately a special agent in New-Orleans

saw through the game and blocked it. The Navy Department has received dispatches from Rear-Admiral Godon, dated Rio de Janeiro, May 22, 1867. The Admiral says that the Kansas had returned from the Coast of Africa, and that no American slavers were heard of ; that she visited the Congo and Benguela coasts, and went as far south as Little Feine Bay, which was the last point touched at by the Kansas; and from the Government of Loando and St. Helena reports come direct that that shameless traffic has virtually ceased. The Admiral further reports that the large and powerful Spanish iron-clad Numancia, flagship of the Pacific Squadron at Valparaiso and Callao, is now at anchor at Rio. Montevideo was healthy when he left, but the cholera had made considerable havoc at Buenos Ayres. The last reports, however, state th t the disease had creatly subsided.

The President has requested Gen. Sheridan, by telegraph, to extend the time for registration in Louisiana to the first of August. Gen. Sheridan proposed to close it on the 10th of July. Sixty-nine thousand black and white voters had been registered in the State at last advices. Chief-Justice Chase was engaged to-day in filling the vacancies occasioned by the non-confirmation of

certain Registers in Bankruptcy by the District The original text of the Russian Treaty is officially published here to-day and arranged with

parallel columns in French and English. It is ascertained from Gen. Rousseau, who is the Commander of the Department of Oregon and Washington, that our recently-acquired Russian American territory is to be attached to his military jurisdic-

The funeral of the Hon. Issac Newton, late Commissioner of the Agricultural Department, took place this afternoon. His remains were accompanied by numerous friends to the Baltimore depot, and thence were conveyed to Philadelphia for interment. The cierks and employes attended the funeral in a body. The receipts from Internal Revenue sources to-day were \$858,881.

Norman B. Judd, Member of Congress from Chicago, arrived here to-night.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A St. Louis dispatch of Thursday, stating that work rould have to be abandoned on the Union Pacific Railroad unless more protection is furnished against the Indians, conveys altogether an erroneous impression. Mr. Sidney Dillon, who has charge of the construction department of the road, left Omaha on Monday, the 17th inst. and is now in this city, and informs the company that the work on the entire line west from Omaha has not been interrupted for an hour, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day. The Indians and tie-cutters in the Rocky Mountains, but Gen. Sher man promises simple protection, and there is not the alightest probability of any interruption in the work. OLIVER AMES, President pro tem. of U. P. R. R.

According to promise several classic pieces were again performed at the Terrace Garden Concert last night. The second part of the performance comprised elections from Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Schubert, and Mozart. The " Midsummer Night's Dream," the wonder tully beautiful violin movement indicating the dance of the fairies, and the exquisite flute tones at the end, was executed with rare delicacy and purity. The Aligretto from the eighth symphony by Beethoven, and most of the other selections were also finely performed. The overture "Vestale," by Spontini, portrays most powerfully first a sweet peace of soul, then the struggle with human passions, and, last, a triumphant joy that they have been conquered. A waltz, by Strauss, "Erste Auren," struck us as being more tender and more full of depth than many other pieces by the same composer. Yet the greatest success of the evening was the overfure "Orpheus," by Offenbach. This performance was encored again and again, and the enthusiasm was no more than the composition merits. It ranks, undoubtedly, among the best pieces of modern times. Full of wonder, full of richness, sweetness, and power throughout, it contains, particularly, one burst of such exquisite meiody, that Beethoven himself might not refuse to acknowledge it. We cannot abstain from again expressing our grafification with the direction of Mr. G. Matska, who conducts with a vigor, an earnestness, and a deep conception of the spirit of the music, that cannot fail to impart to the orchestra something of his own energy and sincerity. fully beautiful violin movement indicating the dance of

OBITUARY.

JUDGE LYONS OF RICHMOND. On the 18th inst., Judge William H. Lyons of Richmond died of typhoid fever, under an attack of which he had suffered for about a month. The Richmond Inquirer says: "Judge Lyons was the son of the Hon. James Lyons of this city, and was born in the City of Richmond on the 31st of May, 1831. In 1847 he entered William and Mary College. After one year he entered the University of Virginia, where he continued two annual sessions, taking the academic course, and graduating with the highest honors. He then devoted himself to the study of law under his father, and was soon admitted to the bar." In 1860 he was elected to the office of Judge of the Hustings Court, previous to which time he became lien-tenant in a Virginia company, in which he served during the late war. He was a very popular man, the gentleness of his disposition winning for him hosts of friends.

LOUISIANA.

REGISTRATION EXTENDED-MORE MURDERS IN NAT

CHITOCHES, NEW-ORLEANS, June 21.—Gen. Sheridan has extended the time of registration throughout the State until the 15th of July.

Natchitoches, the home of the Joneses, the nephews of Wells and the murderers of the Unionist Stauffer, was the scene of another personal difficulty on the 16th inst. A murder was committed in this Parish, near Springville, by a certain Henry E. Adcock, on the person of A. J. Fletcher, esq., a Justice of the Peace of the Thirteenth Ward. While Fletcher was working in the field, teenth Ward. While Fletcher was working in the field.
Adoock was ambuscaded near by and fired at his victum
with a double-barreled shot gun, 21 buckshot taking
effect in the breast. Soon after, the son of the deceased
pursued the murderer for about a quarter of a mile, but
Adoock, finding that his chance of escaping was doubtful, shot also at the young man and wounded him in the
right arm and the thigh. On the sth inst. a Mr. Scroggles
was killed by Jasper Matthews at Mobley's Mill about
three miles from Springville in this Parish.

A great deal of surprise is manifested and expressed
that Mr. King of The Times was not sent to Mexico.

EMIGRATION TO BRAZIL.

EMIGRATION TO BRAZIL.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 21.—The steamship Catherine
Whiting left this morning with 260 Brazillian emigrants.

Mr. A. B. Starbuck of Troy goes out in her and devotes
his time and attention to the comfort of the passengers.

NEW-YORK CHESS CLUB. On next Monday evening will be played by tele-

graph, the first moves of a match between the New York Chess Club of this city, and the Michigan Club of Detroit. According to the regulations a move must be made at least once in 10 minutes; and it is expected that the game will be completed in two, or at most three evenings.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT. GEN. SICKLES'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION OF TREMGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The following is the letter of Gen. Sickles, in which he asks to be relieved of the command of the Second Military District:

HDQRS. SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., June 19, 1861.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army, Was Department, Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to request that I may be relieved from command in this Military District, and I respectfully demand a Court of Inquiry upon my official actions, that I may vindicate myself from the accusation of the Attor. ney-General, published, it is presumed, with the approval of the President. Congress having declared the called State Governments illegal, the declaration of the Attorney-General that military authority has not superseded them prevents the execution of the Reconstruction acts, disarms me of means to protect life, property, or the rights of citizens, and menaces all interests in these States D. E. SICKLES, Major-General Commanding

Official: J. W. Clous, Capt. and A. A. A. G. DECISION OF CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE.

DERTS TO CITIZENS OF LOYAL STATES NOT DIS

CHARGED BY PAYMENT UNDER THE REBULER OUESTRATION ACT-RELATIONS OF THE PURP STATES TO THE GOVERNMENT.

On Monday morning last, in the Circuit Court of the United States, at Raleigh, North Carolina, Chief-Justice Chase delivered the opinion which we print below. The District-Judge, Brooks, a native North Carolinian, fully concurred. The case was Shortridge & Co. agt. Macon.

This is an action for the recovery of the amount of . promissory note, with interest. There is no question of the liability of the defendant to the demand of the plate. tiffs, unless he is excused by coerced payment of the note sued upon under an act of the self-styled Confederate Congress, passed August 30, 1361, entitled " An act for the sequestration of the estates of alien enemies," and an amendatory act passed February 15, 1862. It is admitted that the plaintiffs were citizens of Pennsylvania; that

that the plaintiffs were citizens of Pennsylvania; that the defendant was a citizen of North Carolina; that the note sued upon was made by the defendant to the plaintiffs; and that the defendant was compelled by proceedings instituted in the Courts of the so-called Confiderate States to pay the amount due upon it to the receiver appeinted under the sequestration acts.

Upon these facts, it is insisted that the defendant is discharged from his liability to the plaintiffs. It is claimed that, while it existed, the Confederate Government was a defeated government; that the citizens of the States which did not recognize its authority were aliens, and, in time of war, alien enemies; that, consequently, the acts of sequestration were valid acts; and, therefore, that payment to a Confederate agent of debts due to such citizens, if compelled by proceedings under those acts. ment to a Confederate agent of debts due to such citizens, if compelled by proceedings under those acts, relieved the debtors from all obligations to the original creditors. To maintain these propositions the counsel for the defendant rely upon the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, to the effect that the late Rebellion was a civil war, in the prosecution of which belligerent rights were exercised by the National Government and accorded to the armed forces of the Robel Confederacy; and upon the decisions of the State Courts during and after the close of the American War for Independence, which affirmed the validity of confiscations and sequestrations decreed against the property of non-resident British subjects and the inhabitants of Colonies or States hostile to the United Colonies or United States. But these decisions do not, in our judgment, sustain

But these decisions do not, in our judgment, sustain the propositions in support of which they are cited. There is no doubt that the State of North Carolina, by the acts of the convention of May, 1861; by the previous acts of the Governor of the State; by subsequent acts of all the departments of the State Government, and by the acts of the people at the elections held after May, 1861, set aside her State Government and Constitution, connected, under the national Constitution, with the Government of the United States, and established a Constitution of Government countered with another materials. set aside her State Government and Constitution, with the Government of the United States, and established a Constitution and Government connected with another pretended Government set up in hostility to the United States, and entered upon a course of active warfare against the National Government. Nor is there any doubt that, by those acts, the practical relations of North Carolina to the Union were suspended, and very serious liabilities incurred by those who were engaged in them. But these acts did not effect, even for a moment, the separation of North Carolina from the Union, any more than the acts of an individual who commits grave offenses against the State by resisting its officers and defying its authority can separate him from the State. Such acts may subject the offender even to outlawry, but can discharge him from outry nor relieve him from any responsibility.

The National Constitution declares that "treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." The word "only" was used to exclude from the cruminal jurisprudence of the new Republic the odious doctrines of constructive treason. Its use, however, while limiting the definition to plain overticely of the proposition of the new Republic the odious doctrines of constructive treason. Its use, however, while limiting the definition to plain overticely days and in essence treasonable. War, therefore, levied against the United States by citizens of the Republic, under the pretended authority of the new State government which assumed the title of the "Confederate States." was treason against the United States.

It has been supposed, and by some strenuously main-

covernment which assumed the title of the "Confederate States," was treason against the United States.

It has been supposed, and by some streamously maintained, that the North Carolina ordinance of 1861, which purported to repeal the North Carolina ordinance of 1789, by which the Constitution of the United States was ratied, and to repeal also all subsequent acts by which the assent of North Carolina was given to amendments of the Constitution, dd., in fact, repeal that ordinance and those acts, and thereby absolved the people of the State from all obligation as citizens of the United States, and made it impossible to commit treason by levying war against the National Government. No elaborate discussion of

Constitution, det, in fact, repeal that ordinance and those and authorized has levely a boyled the people of the State from a children and the constitution of the United States, and made it impossible to commit treason by levying war against the Stational Government. No elaborate discussion of the theoretical question, as a practical one, is at rest, and is not likely to be revived. It is enough to say here, that, in our judgment, the answer which it has received from events is that which the soundest construction of the Constitution warrants and requires. Nor can wa agree with some persons, distinguished by abilities and virtues, who insist that when rebellion attains the proportions and assumes the character of civil war, it is buffered of its preasonable character, and can only be prinsiped by the deferat of its armices, the disappointment of its hopker, and the cais unities incident to unsuccessful war.

Courts have no policy. They can only declare the law, On what sound principle, theu, can we say judicially that the levying of war excess to be from the work of 1,000,000 That the levying of war excess to be from the work of a few, attended by no sections of the public force, come levied by 10,000 or 1,000,000 That is longer than the content of the public force, come inquestionably with the Constitutional definition; but attempts by a state, part at armies in the field, menacing with imminent pent of their deferat and suppression, swell states, part and formulable rebellion to excess and conceducing in the public force, come mounts from the public for their deferat and suppression, swell because the public for their deferat and suppression, well associated the boundaries of the definition, and become inmovent in the proportion of their enounity?

Martin and the boundaries of the definition, and become inmovent in the proportion of their committed by the legislation of the public public, and demanded principles of the continuous of the public public, and the usual practice of civilized governments attacked b

ment. In the prize cases the Supreme Court simply asserted the right of the United States to treat the insurgents as belingerents, and to claim from foreign nations the performance of neutral duties under the penalical also, the fact of the exercise and concession of belingerent rights, and affirmed, as a necessary consequence, the proposition that during the war all the inhabitants of the country loyal to the Union, were enomics reciprocally each of the other. But there is nothing in that opinion which gives countrenance to the doctrine which counsel endeavor to deduce from it: that the insurgent States, by the act of rebellion, and by levying war against the nation, became foreign States, and their inhabitants alien enemics.

This proposition being denied, it must result that inhabitants alien enemics.

This proposition being denied, it must result that incompelling debtors to pay to receivers, for the support of the rebellion, debts due to any citizen of the United States the insurgent authorities committed illegal violence, by which no obligation of debtors to creditors could be canceled, or in any respect affected.

Nor can the defense in this derive more support from the decisions affirming the validity of confiscations during the war for American Independence. That war began, doubtless, like the recent civil war, in rebellion. Had it terminated unsuccessfully, and had English tribusals subsequently affirmed the validity of colonial couffication and sequestration of British property and of debts due to Bjitish subjects, those decisions would be in contacted to Bitish property and of debts due to Bjitish subjects, those decisions would be in contacted the pain and the property and of debts due to Bjitish subjects, those decisions would be in contacted the pain and the property and of debts due to Bjitish subjects, those decisions would be in contacted to the pain and the property and of debts due to Bjitish subjects, those decisions would be in contacted to the pain and the pain and the property and of deb